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Things Are.Different in Glasgow.

Superintendent JAMES DALRYMPLE of the municipal tramway system of Glasgow arrived in this country yesterday to instruct Mayor EDWARD F. DUNNE of Chloago in the mysteries of city managed transportation lines. Mr. DALRYMPLE, speaking of his mission said:

"The situation in Clasgow is different from what

One of the points of difference between the Glasgow situation and the Chicago situation is that the Glasgow tramways run through highways that are open to the use of all the public, while in Chicago the streets are possessed and managed in the interests of an organization known as the Teamsters' Union. The difference is great and serious

Mr. DALRYMPLE, competent though he may be to manage Glasgow's transportation lines, may be utterly unable to advise Mayor Dunne how to proceed to manage lines that must be operated in streets not within the control of the city.

### A Significant Controversy.

The sensitiveness of the religious conscience manifested by the widespread revolt against the acceptance of money given for religious purposes when the money was improperly obtained, according to the moral sense of the receiver, is one among many indications of the groundlessness of the assumption so generally made that at this time the moral sense of the community is declining because of lessened faith in religious dogmas. The raising of the question into the prominence which it now has in the discussions of religious people, and of imbelieving people, also, is really something new in the history of moral agitations.

It is remarkable, too, that the symptoms of revolt should appear most strikingly among the Baptists. That denomination of Christians is made up almost wholly of poor people or people in very moderate material circumstances. Like the religious denominations generally, they are persistent beggars for money to carry on their religious underfaith. Upon his liberality in giving has of the Baptist enterprises, and the expectation of still greater subsidies of money from him, the richest Baptist, is strong

and probably justified, The multiplying evidences of an indisposition of Baptists to take from him any of the much sought money needed for their religious propagation, except he of gains accumulated in defiance of the Christian law, appear to be demonstrative of a spirit of remarkable self-denial in behalf of religious principle.

How does Mr. ROSKEFELLER himself feel about the matter? Is he manifesting any fear that he has imperiled his future state; that his money, the greatest accumulation in the world, and perhaps | to wave there without protest? the greatest ever made in the history of individual money getting, will prevent his getting through the needle's eye? No evidence of any change in his methods of gathering intraoney has yet appeared. Wall Street confinues to attribute to the "Standard Oil combination" great activity in the stock market. He seems to be no more content with the magnitude of his accumulations than he was when they were not a tenth as great as they are now, though even then he was among the richest men in the world. He has the reputation of looking as carefully investment of the consolidated millions of his yearly income.

Evidently Mr. ROCKEFELLER is not afraid of eternal consequences; but regards himself as as much entitled to salvation as the poorest man, as was LAZARUS, for example. He is not afraid of the fate of DIVES because he follows modern methods of money getting, though the accumulations of Dives were probably which is claimed by Sweden, though it trifling in quantity-as compared with his. The latest report of his movements, that he was playing golf at his country place with great gusto, would seem to with British North America, which as imply that his conscience is at rest. It does not suggest that as the richest of all the more northerly points yet dismen he feels himself a sinner above all others, who must make restitution of his money as unholy gains in order to secure peace for his soul and to justify him in entertaining any hopes of salva- technical ground for the assumption tion in a future state; yet very widely that the North Pole would belong, not in the religious world there prevails the to the discoverer, or rather to the Power conviction of the Baptist minister who of which he is a citizen or subject, but admonished him, that "your duty to to the Power with which the circumhumanity demands that you meet the

charges or declare your sin'" The discussion of the whale question, now so active and so general, will do good, however, for it touches the very that even in a time of diminishing faith | Sweden, Denmark and Russia, the docin old time standards of religious au- trine that discovery gives a valid thority regard for the moral principles title, though such title may be lost

pression is even stronger and more delicate than it used to be. It is, therefore, a very significant controversy which is now agitating the religious world.

Governor Douglas Has Enough. His Excellency, Governor WILLIAM L. DougLas of Massachusetts, will not be a candidate for reelection. When, last year, he accepted the Democratic nomination he did not expect to be elected. His splendid campaign, conducted on issues appealing particularly to the Massachusetts electorate, overturned the normal Republican majority in the State and set the politicians a-blinking. Rooss-VELT and DOUGLAS carried the Old Bay State! The Hon. JOHN L. BATES can't explain it yet.

As soon as the result of the election became known, Mr. DougLas found that his relations with the Democratic State machine were going to be troublesome, to say the least. The machine men regarded the victory as theirs. They expected Governor DougLas to administer his office for their benefit. By some obscure mental process they figured out an explanation of his success that gave all the credit to themselves. Having taken the credit, they were ready to take the offices. Generously enough, they were willing to let Governor Doug-LAS take all responsibility.

But Governor DougLas had other views. He regarded his election as a victory for the people. Stubbornly he refused to regard himself as the agent of the machine, and insisted on standing out for the Commonwealth. The machine charged him with ingratitude. The voters, many of them forgetting partizanship, applauded him. The machine withdrew its support. To sustain his veto of the Soldiers' Gratuity bill tho Governor had to look to Republican votes. His Commissioner of Police pleased the Republicans better than it did the Democrats. In fact, Governor DougLas has been a sort of a non-partizan Governor.

What the result of this year's election might be were he to run again for the office he now fills is a problem. Lieutenant-Governor CURTIS GUILD, Jr., will be the Republican nominee. He is popular with both parties. Maybe Mr. DougLas would be defeated, any way. It is improbable that any Democrat can be elected. There is no reason to believe that ex-Representative JOHN R. THAYER of Worcester, who owed his election to Congress to Republican factional bickerings in the district, and who is now talked of as Mr. DougLas's successor on the Democratic State ticket, will draw enough Republican votes to upset the normal division of the parties, but he is

as likely a candidate as the party has. If Governor DougLas has not pleased the Boston machine leaders, he has pleased a majority of the citizens of the State. This is the reward he coveted when he took office, and he can now spare the machine much better than it can spare him.

Who Will Own the North Pole? The knowledge that a new and resolute attempt is to be made by an American explorer to reach a point further takings, and to these Mr. ROCKEFELLER north than any hitherto attained is, has been and still is the most munificent | doubtless, accountable for a statement giver. The richest man in the world, he | made the other day in the Ottawa House also a Baptist peculiarly strong in his of Commons by the Premier of the Dopious adherence to the tenets of that minion in the course of a debate on the organization of the Far North Lands. depended very largely the most important | Sir WILFRID LAURIER had observed, he said, on recent maps that American names had been given to certain territories in the far north which, in his judgment, are under British jurisdiction. That jurisdiction, he added, would be asserted, and Americans would not be permitted to "take a position in those lands." In other words, Sir WILgives it as a "penitent" and as restitution | FRID does not recognize the existence of a right by discovery. Are we to conclude that if the new American expedition which is to pursue its voyage northward through Baffin Bay and Smith Strait should achieve its coveted object, the North Pole itself would be claimed at Ottawa as British property, and the Stars and Stripes would not be suffered

Admitting, for the sake of argument that a tract of land exists at and around the North Pole, we can see that the question of its ultimate ownership is complicated by the further inquiry whether such land is an island encircled by the Polar Sea or is connected by an isthmus with land previously known and claimed. We may take for granted that in the former event the validity of the discoverer's title to ownership would not be disputed. Even if the doctrine of "spheres of influence," which avowedly was formulated by the great Powers in after every penny us he does after the conference with reference to Africa alone, should be deemed applicable by analogy to the North American Continent, it would not apply to territory separated from it by an ocean.

Let us suppose, then, that the region

environing the geographical Pole should prove to be linked with Franz Josef Land, to which Austria has acquired a claim by discovery; or with Spitzbergen, was known to the Russians long before its discovery by BARENTS: with Greenland, which belongs to Denmark; or we have seen claims Grinnell Land and covered on the coast bordering on the west the straits which have Greenland for their eastern boundary. Under such circumstances, would there be even any polar region happened to prove connected? It seems clear that in the absence of any international agreement regarding spheres of influence within the Arctic zone, and in the absence of foundation of the Christian theory of any express treaty stipulations, the morals. It also suggests an awakening question would be answered in pursuof the religious conscience concerning ance of the doctrine propounded and the obligations of a trust which is de- acted upon in the sixteenth century and sirable and hopeful. Finally, it proves later by England, France, Holland,

by occupation. That any treaty exists city of Boston and the State of Massabetween England on the one hand and France, England, Russia or Denmark on the other, by which British North America is admitted to extend northward as far as the Pole, we do not believe; for treaty framers would hardly choose for a terminus a geographical point which, conceivably, may be connected by land, not only with British North America, but also with Greenland, and perhaps also with territory to which Russia or Sweden might lay claim.

Even if there were any technical ground for the claim that the North Pole will belong to Great Britain if the circumpolar tract shall prove to be linked by land with British North America, it would be mischievous and odious, from a scientific and moral point of view, to assert such a claim 'n advance, and thus discourage the aspirations and efforts of explorers. It is in the interest of international science that the attempt to ascertain the precise location of the North Pole is made, and it is the duty of enlightened countries to promote and not impede such high aiming endeavors. If ever, too, a moral right to ownership ought to be conceded to the exhibition of fortitude, daring and self-sacrifice. such a right must be held to vest in those who, in the cause of science, have confronted the hardships, the privations and the dangers of polar exploration. Dearly bought, at cheapest, will be the honor of discovering the North Pole; and he who accomplishes the feat should not be robbed of the privilege of plant-

ng there the flag of his own country. Meanwhile, it is quite possible that the North Pole will prove to be surrounded by water. In that case, of course, there will be no land for anybody to claim.

#### Bail in Cases of Arrest for Minor Offenses.

The case of Vice-President DAVISON of the First National Bank directs attention to an outrageous custom which, of all abuses of similar nature from which our citizens suffer, is perhaps the most exasperating, namely, that of imprisoning an individual arrested in this town for a trivial offense until a determination of his case can be made by a police magistrate.

In no other country in the world, we believe, not even where respect for the rights of the individual is not over great, lo such practises obtain as in the city of New York. In such countries, as in England, the intervention of the police in small matters is made by means of a summons to appear before a minor court, and it is found that this practise s just as effectual in enforcing the law as an actual arrest by a police officer. Under the practise with us any citizen, even the most reputable and distinguished, can be haled to a police station for some petty infraction of the municipal ordinances, placed in a filthy police cell with beggars, criminals and outcasts, and so detained there until he is taken to a police court, unless he satisfactorily arranges the question of bail. If he happens to be arrested in the late afternoon or evening his plight may be imagined as there will be no session of a

police court until the next morning. Our police authorities here have uniformly declared that the custom of "summoning" prevailing in other lands violations of the law of the kind described, it will be seen that the most shameful part of the nuisance in question hinges upon the discretion the pothe matter of taking bail. For a long time it was the custom of those sergeants, with absolutely no legal right whatever, to insist upon real estate bail in all cases in which they were authorized to take bail at all, this custom, of course, playing directly into the hands of the professional bondsmen, whose villainy has so often been exposed. The police are now directed to accept cash bail or any other reasonable security; yet they seem to endeavor to evade the directions of their superior officers as much as they can, and to maintain the old source of revenue to the professional bondsmen. It is a matter of daily occurrence for the police sergeants in this city to refuse any other than real estate bail in cases of poor, ignorant people who are brought before them, and all "orders" from headquarters will not apparently stop the

The truth is that, if it is found to be necessary in our city to arrest people instead of serving them with a summons in these cases, there should be in session throughout a good portion of the night, as well as the day, a certain number of police courts. It would not be necessary to have all the police courts open, but such a number of them that anybody who was arrested at any time could be brought within a relatively short period before a proper judicial tribunal. Until provision of this sort is made we shall have an endless continuation of such incidents as the case of Mr. DAVISON and of ignominies equally distressing perpetrated upon other citizens.

# The Benevolent Bostonians.

The New York city treasury is occasionally enriched to the extent of \$25 or \$50 from some contributor whose remittance comes under the head of "conscience." but outside of the Sailors' Snug Harbor fund, established many years ago by Capt. RANDALL for indigent seamen, this metropolis has few available "funds." Boston is more fortunate. It has more than \$1,000,000 of capital invested in "funds" held in trust by the nunicipality by public spirited residents of Boston. The chief of these is the Benjamin Franklin fund, left by the patriotic sage to "the inhabitants of the town of Boston in Massachusetts" for loans, at 5 per cent. interest, to "such young married artificers under the age of twentyfive as have faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures and whose good moral character is vouched for by two respectable citizens." On Feb. 1 the Franklin fund amounted to \$412,-401. In 1991, a remote date, the fund of which Christianity should be the ex- by non-user and needs to be confirmed will be divided "equally between the

chusetts." ARCHIBALD BABCOCK left \$3,000, the interest on which is to be used in "procuring the services of musicians to play on or near the small common or neck at the corner of Main and Cambridge streets." JONAS BALL left \$1,000 "for the purchase of clothing for indigent persons leaving hospitals." MARTHA HOWARD THURSTON CARTER gave \$2,000 for the purchase of books. DAVID W. CHREVER bequeathed \$3,000 for the purchase of pocket cases for surgeons; SILAS DURKEE, \$15,000 for hospital supplies; DANIEL SHARPE FORD, \$6,000 for a similar purpose, and ELISHA GOODNOW,

\$26,000. MARY PERKINS left \$7,500 for artificial limbs and surgical appliances for the needy of Boston; MARIE LOUISE SHAW, \$2,000 for the purchase of flowers and fruit: ANNA WHITE VOSE, \$100,000 for hospital purposes; Jacob Vose, \$2,000 for "ringing the bells, firing salutes, music and decorating the streets" on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill; he also left \$2,000 for the purchase of flags; GEORGE H. HYDE, \$14,000 for a statue to RUFUS CHOATE; JOHN FOS-TER, \$30,000 for a monument to the Rev. WILLIAM E. CHANNING; EILEN C. JOHNson, \$28,000 for a drinking fountain. JOHN BOYLSTON left \$30,000 for the relief of Bostonians of good character "reduced by the act of Providence, not by indolence, extravagance or other vice." He also left \$150,000 for the "nurture and instruction of poor orphans under the age of fourteen." LUCY BULLMAN left \$28,000 for the poor, and ELISHA GOOD-Now, in addition to his other bequest, \$8,500 to the poor "without reference to

religious faith or belief." JAMES HOLTON left \$5,000 "for furnishing good and plentiful meals to the Protestant paupers of Boston" on holidays: Moses HUNT, \$11,000 for the relief and welfare of "Protestant destitute residents of Boston"; DAVID JEFFRIES, \$8,500 for "the purchase of tea and coffee, chocolate and sugar for the refreshment of those persons who, in the providence of God, seek refuge in the Boston almshouse."

JONATHAN MASON left a fund of \$9,000 for the poor of Boston, and BENJAMIN PEMBERTON, \$147,000 for the same purpose. CALEB PIEBCE left \$1,600 for fuel for indigent widows"; DAVID SEARS, \$345,000 for the poor; RACHEL T. STEVENS, \$5,000 for the support of "poor worthy Protestant single women of Boston who have arrived at the age of fifty"; WILLIAM STOUGHTON, \$3,800 for the poor of Boston, and NATHANIEL FREDERIC THAYER, \$25,000 for the use of "Protestant widows and single women without distinction of color, preference to be given to those who have seen bet-

ter days." These funds, the income only of which is applied to the purposes named by the early Boston benefactors, are administered by the city of Boston. No other city of the country has an assortment of "funds" comparable either in variety of intent or in amount and practical advantage to the beneficiaries.

## Look Here, Upon This Picture, and on This.

From those ever brilliant Chicago galleries we pick out two canvases: No. 1. Mrs. So and So, "author and never be adapted to this city. Admit- social leader" in Lake Forest, is about to ting that this assertion is correct, and return to nature and dispense the sincere that arrests are necessary in case of milk of the unsophisticated cow. "For years I have given much of my time to literary work," she says; "and I find I need a change." She gives up books for a time; drops the pen and takes up lice sergeants have so long enjoyed in the sterilized milkpail. We speak under correction, bucolics having altered much since our youth. Perhaps milkpails have gone the way of milkmaids, whom one seldom sees save on the comic opera stage and accoutered in diamonds, silk stockings and such lowly weeds. Probably cows are self-milking in these improved scientific days. Be that as it may, the distinguished and highly sensible lady in question is going to open the Crab Tree Dairy and sell better than the best milk and cream to the best restaurants. Red tiled roofs, white tiled rooms, every scientific appliance and apparatus; and only the choicest product of the best bred cows will be graduated from this school.

Naturally the decorative possibilities of such an institution are recognized by men of taste:

"A number of the restaurants which cater to ar exclusive trade have notified the author that they not only will buy cream and milk from her, but they wish to have the output of the dairy bottled in attractive and elegant jugs. One firm an nounces a fancy silver milk and cream jug in imitation of the silver plate at Crab Tree House, and another establishment sent word that fancy con per jugs of ornamental design should be used."

Doubtless Marie Antoinette dairies, Pastor Fido dairies and so on will be set up; and they can't help prospering. We implore the race of overworked novelists to get off the high horse and sit by the side of the beautiful cow-eyed cow. From passion to the pan; from blood and tears to milk; from Art (pretty thoroughly sterilized) to Nature with a red roof and white tiles.

No. 2. Mme. Hosac, president of the Chicago Dressmakers' Club, has been telling it and the rest of us of what is to be in the fall:

" . There is a great demand for the hoopskirt i Chicago, and they cannot be made fast enough to supply those who want them. And no wonder Just see how beautifully they set on the figure and how easy it is to walk in them.' She pointed to Miss SCHUBERT, who marched back and forth amid shrill feminine notes of applause. Then the speaker

continued: " ' Women who have not worn them say "I wi never put one of those horrid old things on," but when they have once tried them they are in ecstasy over them and bring all their friends in to get hoom too. The hoop does away with the necessity of wearing a large number of skirts to get the flare effect so much desired, and it is found to be both

graceful and comfortable. " 'Women think there is trouble about walking in them, but see how easily Miss SCHUBERT walks. Then women declare that it is difficult to board a street car or get into a carriage with hoops. But watch Miss SCHUBERT.

"The corresponding secretary here sprans lightly upon a chair, as an imaginary carriage step. and flitted back again to the floor, with a dex terity which brought more applause. "'And still other women think that something

dreadful will happen if they est down suddenly with the hoop, continued Mme. Hosac. 'But look at Miss SCHUBERT and be convinced there is nothing to the idea."

" Miss SCHUBERT sat down suddenly." It is for the trousered world to sit down and shut up while Mme. HOSAC sounds to it the terrible approach and triumphal reentrance of the hoop. It is

for philosophers to wait, patiently. The 'waterfall" and the Grecian bend have their appointed hour of palingenesis. "I would not advise extremely stout women to wear them," whispers Mme. Hosac gently. Extremely stout women don't need to be advised. The extremer the fashion, the surer they are to

A well known engineer has suggested that the capacity of a congested street can be doubled by excluding horse drawn teams from it, permitting mechanically driven vehicles only. The horse takes up space—as much space as the vehicle he draws. To omit him is to make the space he occupies in the street available for vehicles.—Bultimore Sun.

adopt it.

Mr. McADoo has done better than that He has shown that the capacity of a congested street can be doubled by the simple expedient of putting more horses into itorses with men on top of them and cool heads on top of the men.

# RATE MAKING IN POLITICS.

From a letter of James Schouler in the Springfield Republican. At the bottom of all this agitation, as it

appears to me, is a general discontent with present economic conditions, and that arraying of the poor against the rich which, if misdirected, leads to mischief. If rate making by the Government is so good a thing for the railroads, the popular demand for it is not likely to cease with such an application of the principle. Already we see laboring men in a chief city seeking to control by mob violence the business of their employers, or, indeed, all business, reckless of stability of property or the encouragement of enterprise. Your particular property is a profitable news-paper. Would you be willing to have a paper. Would you be willing to have a board of politicians and non-experts determine at what price you should sell your sheet or furnish your advertising space? And would you consider yourselves indemnified if, after an appeal to the courts and a costly litigation, you were reinstated in the rates you desired, having meanwhile lowered your prices to a host of patrons against whom no practical recourse remained?

We whose modest investments, for ourselves and those who trust us, are largely and it was a pathetic sight to see of necessity in railroads, banks or industrial corporations are not callous to the wrongs done by those who direct their operations. We shall welcome all wholesome supervision, all correction of abuses, all prosecution of those who plunder or manipulate in such management for their selfish inside operations. But to wrest business from the hands of its owners and make of Government a meddlesome monopolizer is quite another thing.

### Roman Catholics and Evolution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Your corre spondent "X. Y. Z." questions my statement that there are 230,000,000 Catholics in the world and asks for the source of such figures. The stimate given by M. Fournier de Flaix, the French man lay authorities give approximately the same

figures.
That there are 5,000 converts a year to Catholicism in the diocese of New York was stated in a public address by Archbishop Parley, whose reputation for carefulness and veracity has never been impugned.

Even if there were only 200,000,000 Catholics, my comparison of the total with 9,000 newspaper let-ters to show the insignificance of that phenomenon as a sign of the times would retain its force and not "misleading." Undoubtedly there are secessions from the Cath-

olic Church, but that they are more than counter halanced in the United States at least, by accessions, is shown by the rapid growth of the Church here. The Paulist Pathers estimate that there are more than 100,000 converts to Catholicism a year in untry, and assert that they are mainly drawn from the most intelligent classes. The fact that on the periphery of a vast organization there is a rim that is in a state of flux detracts not at all from the impressiveness or force of the solid, unmoved body

"X. Y. Z." is mistaken if he thinks Catholics are unmoved by "higher criticism" and the "watch-word of evolution" because they are "laggards on the spiritual path." Catholics are not flustered or worried over such questions, for two reasons: First, they take the ground that an assertion with-out proof does not establish a fact, whether the assertion is made by a scientist, a "higher critic" or an ecclesiastic. Their reason does not allow them to accept a theory or a hypothesis until its truth onstrated beyond question. matters of faith and morals, spiritual affairs, their Church has a tribunal which Catholics believe was established by Christ to pass final judgment without possibility of an appeal from it on this earth. Consequently, Catholics do not beat the air about the settlement of spiritual matters, any more than nsible American citizens do over decisions of the United States Supreme Court in civil affairs.

As to evolution in its scientific aspect, Catholics are just as free to believe what they choose as are any other reasoning beings, so long as they do not accept before it is proved the theory of that school of evolutionists who insist on a purely material

basis of the universe. They are advised that they will waste time in bothering over the question unless their abilities and education have fitted them to grapple with it, because it is still only a theory and they can neither subtract from nor add to the sum of human knowledge on the subject. They are advised in general not to accept "new ideas" simply because they are new, but to follow St.
Paul's injunction to "prove all things; hold fast
that which is good."

K. P. Summer Music in New York and Chicago.

article regarding music in summer ought to be in-teresting reading for all New Yorkers. My dear str. if the people of this great city were as musical as they are cracked up to be and showed the right kind of appreciation, there would be no occasion for wondering whether or not Mr. Waiter Damrosch and his players will receive enough loyal support o prevent failure, as in years past. The fact that Mr. Damrosch is going elsewhere

for the summer is conclusive that he is a good judge of these matters and is not willing to take any chances. He is not only doing this, but adding insult to injury by planting his orchestra in the windy wilds of Chicago—the last place on earth for a New Yorker to look for refinement and culture and an appreciation of the fine arts. Fact is, we are provincial. Chicago will not only appreciate Mr. Damrosch, but will also show loyal support to five or six other orchestras nearly as good. Poor old Chicago, the guttersnipe of cities, the own of bunco and sham and blow; that's the place

where the savages grow-poor old Chicago NEW YORK, May 27. To the Schools and Pupils of America.

Schools of my native land, students who faithful stand. In classes hand to hand, or lined by years-one For Fair Futurity-

n you a whole world's hope centers; no reverend

Pope Held e'er such power to raise man's heart to joyful Learning you show to be all might, all majesty; Free, he who runs may read, hindered by no old creed.

Color por race: no price money or task device O Land, your work, how grand! O mates! of you

Help by the helpless ones born under other suns. pray you be not still-lead the slow moving will Of this, the worn Old World, resting with banner Lest mottoes greater, new, should all the past undo Egoist to hold and chain in mean-paid labor's train.

follers who, staggering, gaze westward toward Be those ways ever great for people and for State, Learning, with love and truth, ruling in age and

Crowned as the greatest three, Freedom's Fraternity! FLORENCE JACKSON. CHATHAU DES FRANCS, Chervous, France, May,

THE LATE BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD.

History of the Famous Family of Jewish Bankers and Philanthropists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reat German historian Theodor Mommsen expressed in one of his writings the opinion that the history of the house of Rothschild is, from the viewpoint of universal history, of far greater importance than that of more than one of the smaller reigning dynasties of the German Fatherland. It must therefore be of interest to many readers to learn a few authentic facts, not only as to the chief of the Paris branch of the international dynasty of financiers, who died on May 28, at his palace. at the ripe old age of 78, but also as to his ancestors and living relatives. Biographers were never welcome guests either at the bureaus or the châteaux of the descendants of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, and it was only with the greatest difficulties, and thanks to personal relations, that these facts as to the famous family of financiers were obtained.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild was born in Paris Feb. 1, 1827. He was employed at an early age by his father, Baron James Mayer de Rothschild, in the management of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. In 1854 he became head of the French house, and in the same year was made one of the governors of the Bank of France. In 1869 he became president of the Central Consistory of the Israelites of France, to which he had belonged as early as 1851 as delegate of the Jewish community of Bordeaux. When the Franco-Prussian war ended disastrously for the French Republic, Baron Alphonse became the head of the syndicate of French bankers which guaranteed the payment of the indemnity of five milliards of france by France to Germany. It was especially through his ability that France was enabled to pay the indemnity within a

very short time. He was a great lover of art and possessed one of the largest art collections of Europe. He has presented over 600 pictures to the various museums of Paris. In 1895 he succeeded Emile Perrin as honorary member of the Paris Academy of Fine Arts. The Chaeau of Ferrières-en-Brie (Department of Seine et Marne) was his property. The German staff was installed there at the com-mencement of the siege of Paris. There, also, Jules Favre, on behalf of the French Government, conducted the unsuccessful peace negotiations with Prince Bismarck.

The philanthropic institutions founded and Special mention deserves to be made of the 10,000,000 francs fund given in 1904 by him and his two brothers, Gustave and Edmond. to be employed in the erection of inexpensive dwelling houses, and for the general furtherance of plans for ameliorating the condition of the working classes. About fifteen years ago the Baron, who was a passionate hunter, was shot by accident, by one of his own guards, in the right eye, which he subsequently lost, gentleman promenading the streets of Paris with his black bandage. In 1857 he married Leonora, daughter of Baron Lionel Rothschild of London, who survives him. His only son and successor. Edouard, born Feb. 24. 1868, fought a duel during the excitement caused by the Dreyfus affair.

Very few people may be aware of the fact that the old family mansion in Frankfort-on-the-Main, which dates as far back as 619, at first bore the sign of a green shield and that the great banker dynasty owes its resent name to a whim of a sign painter. The earliest notice of a member of

fort, is that of Moses Rothschild, born in April, 1550, whose daughter Esther died in 1608. Members of the same family are mentioned at Worms in the seventeenth century as rabbis. One of these, Mendel Rothschild, was for several years preacher at Prague, then rabbi of Bamberg, and finally rabbi of Worms for fourteen years.

Mayer Amschel, founder of the house

born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1743, died (812), was himself at one time destined for he rabbinate and studied for that purpose at the Talmudical Academy of Fürth, Bavaria. His later relations with William IX., Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the origin, therewith connected, of his great fortune, were enveloped in legend either by ignorance or sycophancy. The naked truth is as follows:

Mayer Amschel had become acquainted with the then Crown Prince in 1775, but he does not seem to have done much business with him till toward the end of the next decade. He changed some English gold for him in 1789, and in 1794 took as much as £150,000 worth, but not alone, he having associated with him no less than six other bullion brcters of Frankfort. It was only toward the end of 1798 that he had sufficient credit with the Prince to undertake singlehanded any large quantity of gold brokerage. From 1800 to 806 the Landgrave placed with Rothschild 1.750,000 thaler, mostly at 4 per cent., part of t to be invested in Frankfort town loans. part in Danish loans. In 1801 he became the Landgrave's court agent. Owing to Napoleon's seizure of Holland

in 1803, the leaders of the anti-Napoleonic eague chose Frankfort as a financial center wherefrom to obtain the sinews of war. After the battle of Jepa in 1806 the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel fled to Denmark, where he had already deposited much of his wealth through the agency of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, leaving in the hands of the latter specie and works of art of the value of £600,000. According to legend, these were hidden away in wine casks, and, escaping the search of Napoleon's soldiers when they entered Frankfort, were estored intact in the same casks in 1814 when the Elector returned to his electorate facts are somewhat less romantic and more businesslike. Rothschild, so far from being in danger, was on such good terms with Napoleon's nominee, Prince Dalberg, that be had been made in 1810 a member of the Electoral College of Darmstadt. The Elector's money had been sent to Nathan in London. who in 1808 utilized it to purchase £800,000 worth of gold from the East India Company, knowing that it would be needed for Wellington's Peninsular campaign.

While the early history of the firm was dominated by the influence of Nathan Mayer. the head of the London firm, under the direc-tion of whom and of his brothers not less than forty-five State loans, aggregating \$654,-847,200, were issued from 1817 to 1851, after the year 1830 the youngest brother, James, came to the front and the Paris house gained that predominance in French finance which it retained throughout the nineteenth century, for the greater part thanks to the financial genius of the late Baron Alphonse.

An interesting incident in the financial his-tory of the London branch is the declination on the part of Baron Lionel to take up the Russian loan of 1861, owing to his disapproval of the action of the Russian Government

Before concluding this fragmentary sketch I may mention that the Rothschilds, having been ill advised as to their American policy invested largely in Confederate bonds and lost heavily. This appears to have disgusted them with American finance, which they left severely alone for many years, thus losing the opportunity offered by the great financial expansion of the United States in the last decade of the nineteenth century. But if the news published by several papers be true, that two young scions of the Vienna branch have recently arrived in New York to serve as clerks in the house of August Belmont. whose father was for many years the American agent of the Rothschilds, a new chapter n the history of the house of Rothschild may date from the year 1905, which concludes the first centenary of the financial sovereignty in the Old World of the descendants of the abbis of Prague, Bamberg and Worms

Cholly-Yaas, I was only looking for an opening Algy-Well?

> Trouble, Trouble! From the Atlanta Constitution De rattiesnake, he warn you, Behin' de grass, or stump, But w'en he spring his rattie You dunno whar ter jump! En dat's de way wid Trouble He make de saints perspire You jump out er de fryin' pan En pitch into de fire

o propo

Cholly-She yawned.

THE MONEY OF THE RICH.

Shall It Be Taken as a Gift When Its Source Is Rezarded as Morally Questionable?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The Money of the Rich," in your editorial page this morning, quotee this line from the abstruct of an address issued by the Congregational churches of New Hampshire: unscrupulous man cannot wipe out his wrong by an act of generosity." This brings to memory the subjoined stanzas of verse, written 187 years ago, in the London Maga-sine of January, 1739:

LINES Occasioned by an osteniatious Donallon made after a charity-sermon on the following text. I Charity Covers a Multitude of Sins."

Crossus: with leave, why so perverse,
To lavish in an hour
The hoarded spoil of many years,
The plunder of the poor!

Think you, this pomp of charities
Will for your thefts atone?
Or will it silence the just cries
Of many you've undone?

Can in the pound a farthing given Repay the sums you stole? Hope you, compounding thus with heaves Will save your bankrupt soul?

No. no: such craft will ne'er suffice To clear you of your guilt; For charity is but a vice, If not on justice built. Till you your pilfer'd bags restore, Your bounty's all a jest; 'Tis lavishing your neighbor's store, And robbery at the best.

The charity you ought t' express

From honesty must flow; First those whom you have wrong'd redress And pay the sums you owe. Then you yourself perhaps may want The alms you now dispense; I'ne aims you now dispense; And they, who crave it, then may grant, To help your indigence.

Then great (howe'er the sum be small)
Your charity will rise;
None will to God for vengeance call,
But pray you to the skies.

None will to God for vengeance call,
But pray you to the sides.

Then first, then truly opulem.
Th' Almighty to appease:
Your hands and heart more innocent,
An humble mite will please.

Every age, it seems, has had its Crossus, its Midas and its Luculius, and its tainted money and jealousy that unkindly questioned the "causa causans" of a seemingly good motive which actuated a man of greats and untoid wealth.

I am glad to see that The SUN—as usual, broadminded and liberal—views the "tainted money" question with more regard for the laudable motives of the giver than to censure the purely modern legitimate method of accumulating vast riches. It is well to remember that every gift philanthropically given has for its object the satisfaction of some great necessity of the sensitive, intellectual, or moral life of the giver, which God alone can read aright, question or impugn.

New Yone, May 25.

R. E. K.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ought Mr. Rockefeller's money to be burned or paid only to the wicked? If it is good for trade with Christian men, why not for missions? In case of a desolating famine in India or China, or elsewhere, ought a Christian board

In case of a desolating famine in India or China, or elsewhere, ought a Christian board of relief to let thousands and tens of thousands perish miserably rather than accept this money for their deliverance? Would any Christian committee dare to take that costly way to protest against the Standard Oil?

The acceptance of the gift, we are told, "implies honor to the donor." Is there any harm in giving Mr. Rockefeller due "honor for the good he does? Is it not well to make a difference between good and evil in him as well as in other men?

If we can formulate and enforce wise and just methods for business men, we are at liberty to do so without insulting men whe used such methods as they found before we took the matter in hand. We can also punish these men, if convicted of crime, without gratuitous incivility. The sheriff shakes hands with his charge under the gallows without disqualifying himself to do the hanging.

Should pastors and churches refuse benevolent contributions from all men who carry the principle of competition in business as far as the laws will allow them? Or does the rule apply only to those who have been conspicuously successful in that way?

If the rule applies to all, what is to be the new test for admission to the Church, and there is no religious denomination in the land that would refuse to admit him into its communion.

We are told that "to arouse the moral reprobation of the general conscience and to direct it against specific offenses and offenders is

bation of the general conscience and to direct it against specific offenses and offenders is the supreme need of the hour. When our social life is honeycombed with such offenses, the rousing of the compunction of the private conscience would seem to be at least as neces-

conscience would seem to the desperate sary.

There is reason to fear that the desperate expedient of a clerical protest against accepting Mr. Rockefeller's much needed gift to a missionary society has raised a smile much oftener than it has roused a conscience.

WILRESBARRE, May 26.

E. J. M. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: These

parsons who object to taking "tainted money" would have condemned St. Paul for eating meat offered unto idols as "tainted" gifts,

the cheapness of which did not excuse their origin.

Has it ever occurred to any one how illogical some of this talk about throttling competition is? The very gist of competition is to undersell a rival. One competitor greater than all the rest undersells all rivals, and thus puts them out of business. We hold up competition as the only honest basis of business, but when, by the law of "survival of the fittest," one competitor only is left we at once denounce him as the concentrated essence of dishonesty.

The early Christians were ordered to sell all their goods and pay the proceeds into a common fund. There must have been a lot of "tainted" money in that common fund. Probably, as Ananias tried to keep back part of the price of his property, he had not been overscrupulous as to how it had been acquired, but there is no record of what he did pay into the fund having been returned to his heirs as "tainted." W. Jon 28.

Atlantic Citry, May 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A minister refused money personal to himself and coming from Mr. Rockefeller. A multitude coming from Mr. Rockefeller. A multitude of the reverend gentlemen sternly hurled back large wads of the tainted which they saw flying over their heads in the direction of the heathen that rage. Perhaps the pagans might return money from John D. which they held in transitu for the missionaries. In the meantime the heathen are hustling.

NEW YORK, May 26.

SILAS AMES.

Mystical Notes of the Rail. From the Eric Rattroad Employees' Magasine. We understand PX and D offices in PO yard are to be abandoned, and the work of these offices done in PO Depot.

Mr. J. M. Discher of Gulf Summit is now working in GH, the new despatcher's office at Susquehanna. His place is filled at GF by Extra Operator J. P. Mr. William Sherman of HF has been appointed agent at Hales Eddy, sice Mr. B. W. Bird, resigned.

HF has been filled by Extra Operator Hynes of obody's, pro tem. Mr. J. H. Murray of OR, nights, has bid in the

day vacancy at BN, days. His place at OR has been bid in by Mr. A. G. Tyler, from SY Shohola. SY nights is filled by Extra Operator Layton of Hankin's until a regular man is appointed. Mr. R. E. Colver of NH tower, off few days, re-

Was Capt. Bohlin Aboard?

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I read in The Sun, and of course "it is so," that while the Fleur de Lys, the smallest yacht in the ocean race, lay at anchor in the harbor a barge came down on her and did some damage. Were Tom Bohlin and the Gloucester men of his crew on board? If they are interested in picturesque language were not

If the captain of the barge is able to get around, some one might ask him about his reception on that occasi 1, for if he got off without receiving some wishes for his future welfare, or otherwise -that race that Capt. Barr is not going to win. PORT MATOUN, N. S., May 23.

Bibles Brought by Flood to the Penitentiary. Tucson correspondence Los Angeles Times. Providence is good in providing literature

those who are sojourning within the walls of the As an example of what the tides may bring to the most appropriate places, the Colorado River bore a boxful of Bibles from some unknown upbox and left it at the prison, its natural destination.

The Oyster Shuckers Against Race Suicide. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindly inform Mr. Roosevelt that a trainload of oyster shuckers passed through here on May 25 on their way from Bay St. Louis, Miss., to Baltimore, containing 197 persons, male and female, over 12, twenty be-

6 and 12, and 116 babies und ATLANTA, Ga., May 25. FRANK E. BLOCK. Mr. Jung's Rooster.

From the Kingston Daily Leader.
William Jung of Liberty recently purchased a rooster of dealers in thoroughbred poultry. A few days after Mr. Jung became the owner of the rooster be discovered an egg in the coop where the fewl was confined, and as it had no companiors it must have deposited the egg itself. Mr. Jung says he is getting eggs right along.